## Christendom's Cabinet Ministry.

Editor FREE PRESS.—The following short letters (addressed to two prominent men, who are perhaps among the best representative men in Great Britain and the United States of America) show clearly enough how one or two such men may now easily take the lead in forming a cabinet ministry which would certainly soon gain the confidence and support of the great majority among the various populations of all Christendom; insomuch that Europe, Christendom, and the whole world, would immediately be found to be provided with a supreme central authority, of such universal and overwhelming influence and strength as to easily control the most powerful governments upon earth, and thus become responsible for the general peace and security, and the maintenance of international law and order (without interfering at all with local governments in local matters) insomuch that warfare would thus naturally cease at once and for ever; as war between nation and nation, would henceforth be no more contemplated than war is at present contemplated between London and Liverpool or New York and Pennsylvania.

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

Ottawa, Canada, 15th April, 1893.

Copy of letter to the Duke of Argyll, 30th March, 1893:

The Duke of Argyll knows well that experience abundantly proves how very few exist in any country competent to form a cabinet ministry or government, capable of gaining the confidence and support of the people generally; consequently, now that all Europe so greatly needs some such Central Authority or Cabinet Ministry, or Government, to be responsible for the permanent maintenance of law and order throughout the whole of Europe; there are but few indeed who could possibly contrive to form such a Cabinet Ministry or Government, nevertheless I am confident that the Duke of Argyll could do this easily enough; were he only thoroughly in earnest, and willing also to devote the tenth part of his wealth (or income) towards effecting the establishment of some such Central Authority, as should secure the peace and welfare of Europe generally. If the Duke of Argyll can find any man better qualified and more willing than himself, let him suggest to such an one to take the lead in so extremely important a matter, but if he can find no other man, why shouldn't the Duke of Argyll take the initiative himself and appeal to the ablest and best men he can find in all Christendom to help him to form and firmly establish such a cabinet ministry and central authority for all Europe generally; for the incalculable benefit of the whole human family henceforth, so long as the world shall endure.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

Ottawa, Can., March 30, 1893.



Copy of letter to the Hon. Robt. R. Hitt, House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C., U. S.

Dear Sir—I enclose copy of my letter to the Duke of Argyll today as it should interest you perhaps about as much as the duke, for you surely can see clearly enough that the one overwhelmingly great requirement of the present day, is a Central Authority for Europe generally, much as the Government at Washington is a Central Authority for the United States of America; that Europe may thus be enabled to dispense with its enormous force of twenty millions of armed men; as Europe would then need a military force of only about one million at most; or about as many in proportion to population at that which might be required by the United States of America.

You will doubtless see clearly enough also, that in order to gain the confidence of the hundreds of millions composing the populations of Europe, it is absolutely essential that those who would qualify themselves as worthy leaders (for so vast a multitude, actually representing at present the great preponderating force of the whole world) should be prepared to make whatever sacrifice the occasion may require; that consequently, "the tenth" of the wealth (or income) of such worthy leaders, is but a very reasonable and moderate proportion to devote to so extremely grand and beneficial a purpose as that indicated in the enclosed letter to the Duke of Argyll.

Kindly let me know if you yourself are favorably disposed to any such project, and if you consider that you yourself (or any other prominent or able man you may happen to know in the United States) would be at all likely to join the Duke of Argyll in any such project, should the Duke be induced to interest himself in earnest in this matter; for the American people, as well as every European nation, should be well represented in any such Council or Leadership, or general government that may now be established for the perpetual peace and security of Europe and the whole world.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

Ottawa, Can., 30th March, 1893.

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## Europe as a Constituency.

Editor FREE PRESS,—Modern progress has already reduced all Europe practically to the dimensions of an ordinary county or constituency; consequently any sufficiently prominent candidates may now appeal to the various European populations for their confidence and support, about as easily as ordinary members of parliament appealed to their respective counties, or constituencies, in former generations; therefore, (now that some central authority for Europe has at last become absolutely essential to relieve its overburdened populations from the intolerable incubus of twenty millions of armed men), the present emergency requires only that a few sufficiently prominent and worthy candidates should at once be induced to

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appeal in earnest to the various European populations for their confidence and support, precisely as they might appeal with thorough earnestness to any other comparatively insignificant constituency, and as soon as this general confidence and support is thus obtained, of course a central authority for Europe is thus immediately established, strong enough to afford the requisite protection to every European nation, insomuch that thenceforth no nation will be required to maintain an enormous army to protect itself from every other nation, but will need only the comparatively very moderate army that may be requisite to guarantee due respect for law and order within the limits of each nation; (much as it is at present among the various States composing the United States of America).

In order to introduce this much to be desired millennium of peace upon earth, of course it is essential that a few of the most advanced minds among men should see clearly enough that the requisite central authority for Europe has now certainly become quite as practicable in these days, as were the railroads, steamships and telegraphs, etc., in the past generation; and becoming fully assured of this, such advanced minds have but to "lift up their heads," or organize themselves, by recognizing the ablest and best among them as their leaders, or "heads;" and by agreeing, at the same time, to make every reasonable sacrifice that may be required of them, to advocate effectively the central authority for Europe and Christendom, now so absolutely essential to relieve each nation from the necessity of being prepared to defend itself from possible aggression on the part of all other nations.

Should the most advanced minds among men thus begin to "lift up their heads," or to organize themselves anywhere in Great Britain or America, with the earnest purpose of convincing mankind generally that such a movement needs only to meet with the popular sympathy and support, and the result must certainly be an immediate end to all the frightful horrors and incalculable expenditure of warfare. The news of any such earnest movement would of course very soon spread abroad over every nation in Europe, and those most in favor of it would doubtless soon manifest themselves. Thus numerous organizations with the worthiest leaders at their head, would rapidly appear in every European nation, and whether governments opposed or favored such organizations, no power on earth could now possibly hinder their rapid growth in numbers and influence, until their combined strength would far exceed that of any other government upon earth.

The introduction and establishment of any such general government (securing "peace on earth" as well as manifesting "good will to man and glory to God") would of course be nothing less than the actual fulfilment of the prediction of the prophet Daniel, that at this particular time, "the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High," and "the saints of the Most High shall take the kingdom, and possess the kingdom for ever, even for ever and ever"—Daniel vii, 18, 27—xii, 4. Therefore those who would now work in earnest to establish "the kingdom of God" upon earth, must now also prove their worthiness to be recognized as "the people of the saints of the Most High," by complying at once with the directions so plainly given us by the prophet Malachi, "Return unto me, and I will return unto you, saith the Lord of Hosts." But ye say, wherein shall we return? (Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me—but ye say, wherein have we robbed thee?) in tithes and offerings!** Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it.**Then shall ye return, and discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God, and him that serveth him not."—Malachi III, 7-10, 18.



Suppose many thousands of the ablest and best men that can be found in all Christendom, were to begin now to "lift up their heads," so as to recognize certain chosen men as their "heads," or leaders; that they may thus form themselves into thoroughly organized associations, in every city and country throughout the civilized world. Every member of such organized association, conscientiously devoting the tenth part of his wealth, or income, to the one grand work of introducing and firmly establishing "the Kingdom of God" upon earth; simply by using their utmost efforts, assisted by their combined wealth, to induce the various populations of Europe and Christendom generally, to accept such worthy "heads" as their leaders; that, by means of this one grand combination of all the various populations of Christendom generally under one leadership, a perfectly legitimate and most effectual check upon every government upon earth may henceforth exist, and be amply strong enough to hinder any nation from venturing to make war upon another nation; (without interfering at all with the various sovereignties, or governments, in local matters)—Such a grand organization could certainly insure the peace of the world for "many generations," and doubtless for the whole period of the predicted millennium; thus freeing Europe at once from the necessity of maintaining about twenty millions of armed men, with the overwhelmingly burdensome taxation which such enormous armies necessitate.

As it is thus so unquestionably evident that we can now certainly introduce and establish the Kingdom of God upon earth, simply by organizing ourselves in convenient associations in every city and country, and devoting at least the tenth of our wealth or income for that purpose; it is also, of course, about equally evident that a most culpable lukewarmness and

indifference to the service of God, or to the welfare of our fellow man, must certainly be manifested by those who shall still refuse or neglect to do as the present circumstances of the world, as well as the express commands of our Creator, now so urgently require of us—The condemnation of the present generation in Christendom is: "This people honoreth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me." If the service of Mammon did not at present so utterly exclude the service of God, many thousands would certainly be eager now to organize themselves at once, and gladly devote the tenth of their wealth, and much more also, to the service of God, for the best welfare of man.

"Behold the Lord God will come with strong hand, and his arm shall rule for him: behold, his reward is with him, and his work before him."—Isaiah XL, 10. These divinely inspired words evidently apply to this particular time; for the "work before the Lord God," and before all those also who will now act wisely in his service, is certainly that grand work of introducing and establishing "the Kingdom of God" upon earth; as already described; and "his reward that is with him," is declared to be to "give to every man according as his work shall be," consequently now is the most favorable time possible for obtaining the highest rewards in this life, as well as for eternity also; therefore, as tomorrow happens to be Whit Sunday, or the anniversary of the famous "day of Penticost" when "the spirits of just men made perfect," (being then but newly resurrected by Jesus Christ, the languages they had spoken upon earth being then also fresh in their memories), came in force, and influenced the apostles, causing them to "declare the wonderful works of God" in those various languages, as described in the second chapter of "the Acts of the Apostles." Should a few among the most earnest and intelligent men of our own days now contrive to "lift up their heads," and thus form themselves into an organized association, devoting at least the tenth of their wealth, or income, for the purpose of establishing "the kingdom of God" upon earth, as already described; there appears to be no good reason whatever why "the kingdom of God" should not begin to manifest itself upon earth, tomorrow, or sometime during this month, or this year; for "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you," are the words of Jesus Christ, indicating plainly enough that "the kingdom of God" is not something outside of ourselves but "within" us; consequently, it is we ourselves who must introduce and establish it. The present time is also evidently about as favorable a time and opportunity for this purpose as can possibly be imagined; as is proved conclusively in the foregoing communication; therefore there is now no longer any excuse whatever for reasonable and intelligent men hesitating, or delaying, any more about doing that which is now required of them; especially as the coming of Jesus Christ at this time



appears to be awaiting only the formation of the organized associations implied by the lifting up of the heads of the people, who should be as the "gates" or "doors" of "the kingdom of God;" as is evident enough from the following quotation, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors, and the king of glory shall come in"—Paslm XXIV, 7 etc., Jesus Christ is of course altogether beyond the comprehension of the human beings of our day, and so also are all "the spirits of just men made perfect," who influenced the minds of the apostles, and others, eighteen centuries ago, whose understanding and comprehension have doubtless developed rapidly and enormously during this long period of time;—All these "spirits of just men made perfect" were however, but "the first-fruits unto God and to Christ;" whereas now we have good reason to expect the immediate resurrection of all "the elect" who have lived upon the earth during the past eighteen centuries, and who are described as "a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues" When this "great multitude" of "spirits of just men made perfect" are now resurrected, they will doubtless be as companionable to the most advanced men of our day as "the Holy Spirit" was to the Apostles and early Christians more than eighteen centuries ago; therefore should the foremost men of our day act wisely, as is required of them; they may very reasonably expect to soon enjoy "the favor of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship (or companionship) of the Holy Spirit," as did the Apostles and others among the early Christians, more than eighteen centuries ago.

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

Ottawa, Canada, 20th May, 1893.

## Earl Derby's Opportunity.

I.

Editor FREE PRESS:—Should the Earl of Derby, Governor General of Canada, kindly contrive to read attentively the enclosed article, headed, "Europe as a Constituency;" (published in to-day's "FREE PRESS;") he will probably perceive that the time has now certainly come at last for the ablest and best among men to combine, and prove themselves worthy of the confidence and support of the various populations of Christendom, and of the whole world; that thus a general government may be provided, strong enough to afford the requisite protection to all the various nations, insomuch that the intolerable burden of maintaining the present enormous armaments of Europe may thus be avoided at once, and for ever; for the greatly to be desired era of peace, so long ago, and so frequently foretold in the Divinely inspired writings, may thus actually begin to prevail upon earth.

"The other two short articles enclosed, headed, "The Control of of Europe," quote two letters of the Duke of Argyll, which state very clearly and concisely some of

the seemingly insurmountable difficulties, which are quite as clearly proved to be very easily overcome indeed, should the requisite earnestness be now manifested by the ablest and best among men.

The Earl of Derby should surely perceive that he cannot now possibly close his career in Canada more creditably and honorably for himself, as well as more beneficially for the human family generally, than by taking a leading part in so supremely important and beneficent a movement, which may now easily begin in Canada and spread almost instantaneously over the whole civilized world; therefore the Earl of Derby is now requested to kindly state to what extent he is favorable to the proposed movement, so evidently designed to secure permanent "peace on earth" as well as to manifest "good will to man, and glory to God."

Faithfully yours,

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

Ottawa, Canada, 20th May, 1893.

Postscript.—Happening to meet the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, acting prime minister of Canada, last Thursday week (Ascension day), he quite agreed with me in considering you by far the best qualified to take a leading part in this movement in Canada, and promised me that he himself would certainly be favorable also; consequently, should you kindly consult with him, you need have no difficulty in discovering some of the fittest men in Canada at present to co-operate with you—Sir John Thompson and the Hon. C. H. Tupper wrote to me from Paris, as did Sir Charles Tupper also from London, in reply to my recent letters; and I think all three of them would gladly second you, should you now manifest any earnest disposition in favor of the project proposed, and kindly communicate with them upon the subject. Another article headed "Christendom's Cabinet Ministry," is also enclosed, in case it may perhaps interest you.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

## Earl Derby's Opportunity.

II.

Editor FREE PRESS — The following letter was posted to the Earl of Derby just a week ago,

The proof sheet of open letter in today's FREE PRESS is enclosed to the Earl of Derby. Happening to meet the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell again this morning, I told him that you could scarcely be expected to take any part in the proposed movement unless you were tolerably well supported. He advised me to send you copies of some of my printed papers and request you to make an appointment with me. Should you be disposed to acquiesce, and kindly let me know when and where I might have the opportunity to explain the matter to you in few words. In five or ten minutes you might see whether it is possible for you to favor the proposed movement effectually before leaving Canada. If you consent to do as much in proportion for this project, as you and Lady Derby have already done in favor of "The Lady Stanley Institute,"



it might perhaps be quite sufficient for the present.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

Ottawa, Canada, 1st June, 1893.

### AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA AND TO THE BRITISH CROWN AND PEOPLE.

Our Governor General is evidently a remarkably blameless and irreproachable man, who doubtless heartily endeavors to perform the duties of his office honorably and creditably; therefore when anyone is advised by the acting premier of Canada to refer an extremely important matter to him, as the worthy representative of the British Crown and people; it may reasonably be expected that the matter will receive due attention, when brought before him; and should it be decided that nothing satisfactory can be done about it at present in Canada, the Governor General might then easily contrive to have the subject brought to the attention of the representatives of the British crown and people in England—It so happens that a native of Canada has formulated a very simple and easily understood plan; by the adoption of which, a Central Authority may now be firmly and permanently established, so as to be strong enough to afford the requisite security and protection to every nation upon earth, from generation to generation; insomuch that the great bulk of the enormous armies of Europe may then be very safely and rapidly disbanded. Should this be actually practicable in our days, it is certainly of the utmost importance that it should be generally known, and acted upon, with the least possible delay; therefore, if neither the Governor General, nor his cabinet ministers, nor any others in Canada, can prove to the contrary, the matter ought immediately to be brought to the attention of the British Government and people; and as the Earl of Derby happens to be our Governor General at present, he is doubtless just now by far the best qualified to do this effectually.

About six months ago I gave more than a dozen columns in manuscript to our Premier Sir John Thompson and the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, and they both told me afterwards that they had read the whole of it and had found it interesting, and could say nothing to the contrary, which is doubtless in substance what they would now say also in reference to the before-mentioned plan; as would probably most other men of ability likewise, under similar circumstances; for, having been well known for some years now to several of the foremost members of both houses of parliament. I have reason to think that my statements upon such subjects are generally regarded by them as quite indisputable.

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK.

Ottawa, Canada, 8th June, 1893.